



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## SUGGESTION FOR GLYCERINE JELLY MOUNTS.

BY PROF. JOHN M. HOLZINGER.

I HAVE always found it awkward to handle small mounts of mosses or sections of organs in jelly between mica. To obviate this difficulty I have hit upon a plan which has received much favorable comment from several of my correspondents.

I take two thicknesses of paper, one of ordinary writing paper, the other cardboard slightly heavier than postal card paper. From each I cut out strips of equal size, as long as ordinary microscope slides and a very little wider. These I fasten at one end with paste to keep them from slipping. Then I lay the glycerine jelly mount, which of course must not be as wide or as long as my paper slide, on this paper slide and center it, marking off a space a little less than the mount. This space I cut through both thicknesses with a sharp-pointed pen-knife. Then I cover the inside of the cardboard with paste, lay down over it, properly centered, the jelly mount, and press down the thin paper, carefully avoiding any misplacement. The two thicknesses of paper thus become a frame for the mount, with a sufficient margin of white paper to receive all necessary data.

These slides I keep each with its proper packet of moss material, protecting it from injury by a small paper pocket. This idea is not original, but was suggested by some mounts of Bruch's which I remember having seen in the National Herbarium at Washington.

P. S.—That was a timely suggestion made recently in these columns by Mrs. Britton to the younger moss students who habitually appeal to their older moss friends for aid in determinations, namely, that they should send with each moss to be named a prepared slide. If this were done more uniformly the elder "brethren" would be saved much mechanical work of preparing moss parts for inspection. But I am sure it would also have a more far-reaching effect upon all who take up the study of mosses, making them much more thorough, and acquainting them much more rapidly with the microscopic characters of our mosses. One is much more likely to examine critically a moss accompanied by a slide than one without such preparation. And this not only because it is easier to examine it, but largely because the preparation of the slide is an earnest of the purpose of the beginner who seeks aid.

Winona, Minn.

[Four parts should always be mounted on each slide—stem leaves, branch leaves from the middle of the branch, the short branch from which the middle leaves have been stripped, and the peristome.—Eds.]